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Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 31.

(CONCLUDED.)

NARROW and illiberal ſentiments are not peculiar to the rich or the poor. If the vulgar have found a Machiavel to give countenance to their malignity, by his contracted and illiberal exclamations againſt illuſtrious families, as the curſe of heaven: the rich and the noble have not unfrequently produced ſordid inſtances of individuals among themſelves, who have adopted and propagated an opinion that God hates the poor, and that poverty and miſery on earth are inflicted by Providence in its wrath and diſpleaſure. This noble philoſophy is ſurely as ſhallow and as execrable as the other Plebeian philoſophy of Machiavel; but it is countenanced by at leaſt as many of the phenomena of the world. Let both be diſcarded as the reproach of human underſtanding, and a diſgrace to human nature. Let the rich and the poor unite in the bands of mutual affection, be mutually ſenſible of each others ignorance, weakneſs and error, and unite in concerting meaſures for their mutual defence, againſt each other's views and follies, by ſupporting an impartial Mediator.

That ingenious Genevan, to whom the Engliſh nation is indebted for a more intelligible explanation of their own conſtitution than any that has been ever publiſhed by their own Acherly or Bacon, Bolingbroke or Blackſtone, has quoted this paſſage of Machiavel, and applied it, like him, to the diſhonour of republican governments. De Lolme, in his conſtitution of England, Book 2. c. 1. ſays—"I cannot avoid tranſcribing a part of "the ſpeech which a citizen of Florence addreſſed "once to the Senate: the reader will find in it a "kind of abridged ſtory of all republics." He then quotes the paſſage before cited from Machiavel.

Why ſhould ſo grave an accuſation be brought againſt republics? If it were well founded, it would be a very ſerious argument againſt ſuch forms of government: but it is not. The diſſentions of families are not the effect of republican government, but of human nature. They are the unavoidable conſequence of that emulation, which God and nature have implanted in the human heart, for the wiſeſt and beſt purpoſes, and which the public good, inſtead of cooling or extinguiſhing, requires to be directed to honour and virtue, and then nouriſhed, cheriſhed, and cultivated. If ſuch contentions appeared only in republican governments, there would be ſome color for charging them as a reproach to theſe forms: but they appear as frequent and as violent in deſpotiſms and monarchies, as they do in commonwealths. In all the deſpotiſms of Aſia and Africa, in all the monarchies of Europe, there are conſtant ſucceſſions of emulation and rivalry, and conſequently of conteſts and diſſentions among families. Deſpotiſm, which cruſhes and decapitates, ſometimes interrupts their progreſs, and prevents ſome of their tragical effects. Monarchies, with their ſpies, lettres de cachet, dungeons and inquiſitions, may do almoſt as well. But the balance of a free government is more effectual than either, without any of their injuſtice, caprice or cruelty. The foregoing examples from the Hiſtory of France, and a thouſand others equally ſtriking which might be added, ſhow that Bourbons and Montmorencis, Guiſes and Colignis, were as fatal families in that kingdom as the Buondelmenti and Huberti, the Donati and Cerchi, the Rici and Abbizzi, or Medici at Florence.

Inſtead of throwing falſe imputations on republican governments; inſtead of exciting or fomenting a vulgar malignity againſt the moſt reſpectable men and families—let us draw the proper inferences from hiſtory and experience—let us lay it down for a certain fact, firſt, that emulation between individuals, and rivalries among families, never can be prevented: ſecond, let us adopt it as a certain principle that they ought not to be prevented, but directed to virtue, and then ſtimulated and encouraged by generous applauſe and honorable rewards. And from theſe premiſes let the concluſion be, as it ought to be, that an effectual controul be provided in the conſtitution, to check their exceſſes and balance their weights. If this concluſion is not drawn, another will follow of itſelf—the people will be the dupes, and the leaders will worry each other and the people too, till both are weary and aſhamed, and from feeling, not from reaſoning, ſet up a maſter and a deſpot for a Protector. What kind of a Protector he will be, may be learned hereafter from Stephen Boetius.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CONCLUDED.]

CONGRESS has no armies—and if it had, our people might mock at force if that only was uſed to govern them. It muſt frame its laws on ſuch principles as an enlightened public will approve: let the public then form its opinions calmly—lay facts and arguments before it. Thoſe who do not chuſe to be calm may give vent to their paſſions in the Gazettes; a free preſs is a ſluice-way which lets off the torrent: But do not blind the public with authority; do not ſtop the uſeful progreſs of enquiry by telling it it is too late, the trial is over, the point is adjudged by the State legiſlature; is there not danger that this deciſion of a State will make right opinions too haſty and wrong ones too obſtinate, ſo as to render the former deſpicable and the latter pernicious?

Every man may judge for himſelf whether State reſolutions will croud narrow local prejudices into Congreſs, or whether they will ſecure us an adminiſtration upon liberal national principles.

The public will judge too whether a State government is the moſt impartial judge of the conduct of Congreſs. It is beſt that a cauſe ſhould not be carried for trial before a tribunal which is ſuſpected to have an intereſt in giving judgment againſt the defendant.

I am proud of my country, becauſe I know that the government of it is a free one, and I think it is well adminiſtered, but theſe bleſſings are loſt to him whoſe mind is poiſoned by ſuſpicion. To vapouriſh women and hypochondriac men, even health is no bleſſing. If State reſolutions and inſtructions convince him that he is governed by knaves in Congreſs who have bound liberty faſt for ſlaughter, he is more to be pitied than a ſatisfied ſlave. He will even make a bad defender of that liberty which, though he values, he deems loſt.

It cannot be denied that State reſolutions may be uſed to pull down a government. When the national adminiſtration ſhall have become ſo corrupt and wicked as to be intolerable, this inſtrument of deſtruction may be employed with ſucceſs. Perhaps ſome men in the State legiſlatures are of opinion that the proper time for beginning this work of deſtruction is already arrived.

AN ENQUIRER.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

SONNET VI.

TO EGWINA.

GO verſe, ſoft-whiſpering, to EGWINA ſay—
'Tis not that rich complexion's lucent white,
Tinged with the Roſe's fragrance-bluſhing light,
O'er all her lovely features loves to ſtray;

Nor yet, that Nature, with a fond diſplay,
Hath ſpread her auburn treſſes on the ſight,
And fram'd her lips the ſeal of ſweet delight,
And op'd her eyes reſplendent on the day;

Tell her 'tis not, that o'er each motion, Grace
Sheds a ſoft luſtre, as ſhe deigns to move,
Giving new beauties to the ambient place;
That every tho't, and all my ſoul, is love.
But, that her mind, its radiant worth to prove,
Imprints the ſoul of Beauty on her Face. ELLA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Extract from the Minutes of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1791.

THE Addreſs to the National Aſſembly of France, read April 6th inſt. was read the ſecond time, and adopted unanimouſly, viz.

SIR,

THE Repreſentatives of the People of Pennſylvania, have unanimouſly concurred in the deſire of expreſſing to the National Aſſembly of France, their ſympathetic feelings on the ſubject of their virtuous exertions in the cauſe of freedom: They ſincerely offer their congratulations on the ſucceſs that has attended them, which they have viewed, in its progreſs with the moſt pleaſing and anxious ſenſations.

A nation which has been actuated by ſuch magnanimous policy, which, with a noble enthuſiaſm, ſo generouſly interpoſed its power, ſo profuſely poured forth its treaſures, and mingled its blood with ours, in defence of the liberties of America, is entitled to a grateful return of our regard, and to the warmeſt wiſhes that ſenſibility or attachment can expreſs.

It was under the operation of theſe feelings, that we have always lamented that a brave and gallant people, who have become the voluntary companions of our freedom, ſhould not themſelves be free; that after having aſſiſted in erecting for us a temple of liberty, they ſhould return to the houſe of bondage. Fortunately the ſcene is changed, and your preſent ſituation awakens the moſt amiable ſympathies of the human heart.

We now view, with grateful exultation, your glorious triumph of reaſon over prejudice—of liberty and law, over ſlavery and deſpotic will. You have nobly broke the fetters that bound you to your former government, and have, in the view of aſtoniſhed Europe, undertaken a revolution, founded on that pure and elementary principle, that the people are the ſource of power, that in them it is naturally inherent, and from them can alone be derived.

The truth of this hallowed maxim, the pride and boaſt of our American conſtitutions, could not remain undiſcovered, and unattended to, amidſt the blaze of patriotiſm and philoſophy which has long enlightened France.

We rejoice that your government, though differently organized, is eſtabliſhed on ſuch congenial principles, as to cement by ſtronger, becauſe more kindred ties, the friendſhip that now connects us.

As an evidence of this diſpoſition, we can aſſure you that the ſuffrages and ſentiments of our citizens are all united in the warmeſt predilections for your cauſe, and your country. We anticipate the happineſs and glory that will await you, when thoſe various reſources by which you are ſurrounded, and which nature has ſo profuſely laviſhed on you, ſhall be put into energetic motion by the operation of a free government.

We fondly hope that no untoward or inauſpicious circumſtance may intervene to interrupt your glorious career, until you have effectually reſtored to the bleſſings of equal liberty, civil and religious, ſo many millions of our fellow-men; until you have aboliſhed the odious and arrogant diſtinctions betwixt man and man—until you have implanted in the minds of the people, a generous and paſſionate enthuſiaſm for their country, inſtead of a confined, though romantic, attachment to the perſon of a King.

But whilſt viewing with awe and admiration the principles you have eſtabliſhed, and which we ardently wiſh may defy the efforts of time, tyranny and treachery to overthrow, we cannot but rejoice that you have been expoſed in your progreſs to few of thoſe convulſive ſtruggles, that ſo ſtrongly marked the various æras of the American Revolution.

If our ſolicitude for your ſucceſs could be encreaſed from the operation of extraneous motives, it would receive conſiderable force from the animating and philanthropic reflection, that other nations of Europe, from the influence of your example, will learn to value and vindicate the rights of man; and that ſuch political inſtitutions will be more generally eſtabliſhed, as by experience are found to contain principles favorable to the happineſs of our ſpecies, and ſuited to the dignity of our nature.

To the Preſident of the National Aſſembly of France.

From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

I HAVE frequently obſerved, that thoſe perſons who are troubled with weak or defective eyes, endeavour to remedy the evil by uſing ſpectacles with coloured glaſſes. The prevalence of this practice is an indication of the inattention of man to ſubjects of the utmoſt importance; and will be ſome apology for the following remarks.

Every perſon who has removed ſuddenly from a very dark ſituation to a ſtrong light; or the contrary, is conſcious of having experienced a very painful ſenſation. The ſudden dilation or contraction of the pupil of the eye, and the violent exertion which is required in the ſurrounding muſcles, to enable us to perceive objects with diſtinctneſs, when the quantity of light has been much increaſed or diminiſhed, ſtrain and injure the *viſive* faculty. Coloured ſpectacles operate in a ſimilar manner; and conſequently every time we put them on, or take them off, the eye ſuffers. Thus the weakneſs we deſigned to remove is perpetuated; and after having accuſtomed ourſelves to the uſe of them for ſome time, the eye becomes ſo tender, that we are never after able to relinquiſh with facility the aſſiſtance they afford us.

If the light proves troubleſome to the eye, nature has pointed out the manner in which the remedy ſhould be applied. In a very ſtrong light we always project our eyebrows to preſerve our eyes. This ſhould teach us that the proper mode of excluding all the ſuperfluous rays of light, is to ſuſpend a ſhade from our foreheads—For this only diminiſhes the quantity of light, without altering its natural qualities by any interpoſing medium.

There are two methods by which we can determine, whether a parcicular pair of ſpectacles is injurious to the eye:—1. If it is evident that that organ has been ſtrained or fatigued, we may conclude that the convexity or concavity of the glaſſes we have uſed, was not adapted to the ſituation of our eyes: This inconvenience is not confined to the colour, and can only be remedied by changing the form of the glaſs.—2. If after having uſed ſpectacles for ſome time, we ſhould find upon removing them, that every ſurrounding object is tinged in a diſagreeable manner, we may conclude that the eye has been forced into an unnatural ſtate, and has conſequently ſuffered: coloured glaſſes produce this effect.

Beſides, green is not tranſparent—And if, by indulging ourſelves in the practice of wearing coloured ſpectacles, we ſhould become ſo much habituated to their uſe, as to be unable to forego their aſſiſtance without the greateſt inconvenience; in the decline of life, when the decreaſing convexity of the humours of the eye, renders it neceſſary that we ſhould employ convex glaſſes, coloured ones will by no means anſwer the purpoſe for which they are deſigned—The eyes of elderly perſons are defective on two accounts; firſt, becauſe the rays of light do not converge

to a focus until they have paſſed the retina: and ſecondly, becauſe a greater quantity of light is neceſſary to imprint an object with diſtinctneſs upon the retina. Convex glaſſes of any kind will remedy the firſt defect; but if they are coloured they will diminiſh inſtead of increaſing the quantity of light the eye receives; and will be found to operate exactly in an inverſe proportion to our wants. The more defective the eye becomes, the ſtronger muſt be the light it requires, the more convex muſt be the glaſs it uſes, and if that glaſs is green, the greater will be the quantity of light excluded.

I offer theſe hints to the public, that thoſe who have weak or defective eyes may examine this ſubject, and diſcover whether for a temporary convenience they do not expoſe themſelves to greater inconveniencies, which may ariſe at a period when it will be too late to think of deviſing any remedy for their calamity.

PYTHAGORAS.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER.

Any other time will do as well.

NATURE never ſays this. She jogs on without delay and always does her work in ſeaſon.

The parſon puts off preparation for Sunday, from Monday to Tueſday, and from Tueſday to Wedneſday, and ſo on to Saturday. He can write a ſermon *at any time*. The firſt of the week ſlides away in viſits—in buſineſs—in amuſements—the laſt of the week is to be devoted to ſtudy—but company, a ſick pariſhioner, and twenty unexpected avocations break in upon this reſerved part of the week—no preparation is made for the duties of Sunday, until Saturday evening—a genius may yet be tolerably well prepared in a few hours—but how few are the preachers of ſuch genius!—Yet even the *dull* have a reſource—an *old* ſermon with a *new* text is juſt as good as a freſh made ſermon—True, for how few would know whether they had heard a ſermon *once* or a *dozen times*. Happy dullneſs! Like people, like prieſt!

The Doctor has a patient in a dangerous ſituation—he hurries to his relief—he makes no delay.—But ſuppoſe his patient has a lingering diſorder—why, ſays the doctor, I can viſit him *at any time*. He has aſſigned an hour indeed when he will ſee his patient; but *any other time will do as well*. The patient waits till the hour is paſt—then he becomes *impatient*—if his diſorder is not violent, moſt probably he is croſs and irritable—he frets at the doctor—and ten to one the doctor loſes his cuſtom. Then the doctor believes with the Prompter, that no time will do ſo well as the *right time*.

The Lawyer has ſeveral cauſes in court—he can prepare them for trial *at any time*. Several cauſes ſtand aſſigned for trial before his—he can finiſh the pleadings at any time—by ſome unforeſeen accident, buſineſs takes a new turn—the court urge forward to complete it—his cauſes are called, and they are not ready—a nonſuit—a continuance—or ſome other expenſive alternative is the conſequence.

The Farmer's fence is down and his fields expoſed to his neighbour's cattle—but he has a little job to do firſt—he can repair his fences at *any time*—before his *any time* comes, fifty or a hundred ſheep get into his field and eat and trample down his wheat.—For want of an hour's work, he loſes ten, fifteen or twenty buſhels of wheat. His apple trees want pruning—but he muſt dreſs his flax before he can do it—warm weather approaches—he will certainly prune his trees in a day or two—but he'll finiſh a little job firſt—before he has done, the ſeaſon is paſt—it is too late to prune his trees—they muſt go another year—*and half his fruit is loſt.*

The lounging houſe-wife riſes in the morning in haſte; for *lazy folks* are ever in a *hurry*—She has not time to put on her cloathes properly—but ſhe can do it *at any time*. She draws on her gown, but leaves it half pinned—her handkerchief is thrown awry acroſs her neck—her ſhoes down at the heels—ſhe buſtles about with her hair over her eyes—ſhe runs from room to room ſlip-ſhod, reſolved to *do up the work* and dreſs herſelf—but folks who are ſlip-ſhod about the feet, are uſually ſlip-ſhod all over the houſe and all day—they *begin every thing and finiſh nothing*. In the midſt of the poor woman's hurry, ſomebody comes in—ſhe is in a flutter—runs into the next room—pins up her gown and handkerchief—hurries back with her heels thumping the floor—O dear, you have catched us all in the ſuds—I intended to have *cleaned up* before any body came in—but I have had every thing to do this morning—in the mean time, ſhe catches hold of the broom and begins to ſweep—the duſt riſes and ſtifles every ſoul preſent. This is ill manners indeed to bruſh the duſt into a neighbour's face, becauſe the woman is *very ſorry it happens ſo.*

Many a neighbour has thus been entertained with *apologies* and *duſt* at a friend's houſe, and wherever this takes place, depend on it, the miſtreſs puts off to *any time*, that is to *no time*, what ought to be done at the *preſent time*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Prompter ſends his reſpects to his correſpondents, with thanks for their aid. As it is his profeſſed buſineſs to *give* good hints, he is cordially diſpoſed to *take* them.

WARSAW, *(Poland)* January 15.

AFTER the debates which were finiſhed by the law relative to proclamations, the Diet entered on the queſtion propoſed to know whether they ſhould reſume the buſineſs of the Cardinal laws, ſome of which had already been decreed by the Diet, previous to its new conſtitution, or if they ſhould proceed to regulate the form of government. Upon this occaſion ſome violent debates enſued, and a great diſorder prevailed throughout the aſſembly. Matters even roſe to ſuch a height, that ſome Nuncios endeavoured to oblige the Marſhal of the Diet to join them, to ſeparate themſelves from the Senate, and take poſſeſſion of the Nuncio chamber. The Marſhal of the crown thought to reſtore tranquility by putting to the vote the queſtion which occaſioned the diſturbance, but the tumult only increaſed. They reproached him with exceeding his authority in putting the queſtion without its having been called for. The King, however, at length brought them to be quiet; and it was reſolved that the queſtion ſhould be put the next day, whether they ſhould proceed with the form of government and Dietines, before they began to diſcuſs the Cardinal laws. They were a long time in collecting the votes on this occaſion, as each member gave his motives for voting as he did. Nearly all the Senate, the Marſhals of the Diet, and a great number of Nuncios voted for the continuation of the Cardinal laws; but the majority were for previouſly beginning with the form of government, and in the firſt place with the new form to be given to the Dietines.

The deciſion of the republic relative to the ſucceſſion to the throne of Poland, meets with freſh difficulties daily, at leaſt nothing poſitive is yet reſolved as to the conditions to which the ſucceſſor acknowledged by the republic muſt accede. Many powerful members of the republic and whole provinces are againſt an hereditary ſucceſſion; we therefore fear that the variety of ſentiments on this ſubject will cauſe much trouble and confuſion.

PARIS, February 14.

COUNTER REVOLUTION.

The rumours of this project not only ſtrengthen, but at length aſſume ſomething like a digeſted plan of concerted operation. The circumſtances are thus ſtated.

The months of April and May are fixed for the time of attempt. The troops furniſhed by the leaguing Princes are ſaid to be thus appointed:

The Emperor, — —	100,000
King of Pruſſia, —	40,000
German Princes, — —	30,000
His Sardinian Majeſty, — —	20,000
The Princes Artois and Conde —	50,000
	240,000

This formidable army is to be divided into three principal bodies, and attack France at three different points. The principal attack is to be made on the ſide of Germany, in conſequence of expected co-operation from Bouille, who influences 13 French regiments.

The Ariſtocrats affirm, that for ſupplies, money will be furniſhed by all the European Potentates, even ſuch as do not ſupply any forces to the enterprizes. Their intention, if they ſucceed, is to reform the conſtitution and reſtore the Nobility and Clergy to their rights. Parliaments to be re-eſtabliſhed, and the famous declaration of the King of the 23d of June proclaimed with certain modifications.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, February 13.

THE conſideration of the duties on tobacco was reſumed, and in addition to the article paſſed on Saturday, it was decreed that the importation of manufactured tobacco ſhall be prohibited.

That the importation of tobacco in leaf ſhall be allowed into ports to be mentioned, charged with a duty of twenty-five livres per quintal.—Tobacco imported in French bottoms directly from America, to pay only three-fourths of this duty.

February 14. The Biſhop of Viviers took the eccleſiaſtical oath on the 7th inſt. and to avoid the imputation of being influenced by motives of intereſt, immediately reſigned his ſee, declaring that he would cheerfully perform the duties of any eccleſiaſtical office which they ſhould think him worthy to fill. It is needleſs to add, that he was unanimouſly re-elected.

Of fifty Prieſts belonging to the cathedral, one only followed his example.

This Biſhop was choſen a member of the States General, and was then a ſtrenuous advocate for the three orders ſitting and voting in one houſe.

LONDON, March 1.

INHABITANTS AND ELECTORS OF IRELAND.

From the detailed ſtatement given at different times of the population of that country, it appears, that the number of inhabitants in the nine northern counties, that form the province of Ulſter, are 1,323,228

In the twelve eaſtern and midland counties of the province of Leinſter, are 1,314,386

In the ſix ſouthern counties of the province of Munſter, are 1,011,498

And in the five weſtern counties of the province of Connaught, are 517,306

Making a ſum total of 4,166,418

Of theſe the electors of all the counties, cities and free towns amount not to 60000—a diſproportion ſtriking and ſhameful and that loudly calls for immediate correction.

The progreſs of improvement, and the conſequent increaſe of wealth, will no doubt effect it in the courſe of time: but the operation of theſe cauſes ſhould be accelerated by the ſpirit of the people and liberality of parliament.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

The following is one of the principal cauſes of Dividends remaining unclaimed, and we ſtrongly recommend the public to attend to it. A Stockholder, named John Smith, dies, and leaves James Brown, executor. James Brown does not take the Stock into his own name, but with a view perhaps to avoid a trifling fee to the Clerk, has his name added to the original account, ſo that he receives his dividends in the name of Smith, till his dying day.

His executor then applies to the Bank to know what ſtock ſtands in the name of James Brown: he enquires of the Clerk under the letter B. who anſwers there is no Stock in Brown's name; the clerk having no concern with the Ledger under the S. can give no intelligence with reſpect to the name of Smith, ſo that it frequently happens that both principal and intereſt are loſt and neglected altogether.

In order therefore to avoid this miſtake in future, we adviſe all executors to take their ſtock into their own names immediately, and the public in general, whoſe friends or relatives were ever known to be intereſted in the funds, to enquire after the names of thoſe perſons to whom ſuch relations were executors: this, in many inſtances, will lead to diſcoveries not only of dormant dividends, but alſo of the dormant principal.

ANSWER TO MR. BURKE.

Mr. Paine's reply to Mr. Burke's pamphlet, was advertiſed for this day—and there is not now a copy to be had.

It is addreſſed to the Preſident of the United States, in the following words:

SIR,

I PRESENT you a ſmall treatiſe in defence of thoſe principles of freedom, which your exemplary virtue hath ſo eminently contributed to eſtabliſh: That the rights of man may become as univerſal, as your benevolence can wiſh—and that you may enjoy the happineſs of ſeeing the new world regenerate the old, is the prayer of Sir,

your much obliged,
and obedient humble ſervant,
THOMAS PAINE.

Infant re-animation, by Mr. R. Thompſon.

I was lately called to a lady, who was delivered of a child to appearance dead; I ordered it to be put before the fire, and as ſoon as I could leave my patient, which was in about a quarter of an hour, I examined the infant. It was deadly cold, its face livid, and no ſigns of life remained. The father, who was of the profeſſion, was ſatisfied it was dead; but I rubbed it with warm flannel, and inflated its lungs by blowing in the mouth frequently. By perſevering in theſe methods, I had at length the pleaſure to perceive ſigns of returning life, and the child is now a very fine girl. The gratitude and tranſport of the parents, will be better conceived than language can poſſibly deſcribe.

Singular Sign adopted by a Dutch Midwife.

At a ſmall village called Bergen ad Zoon, is the following whimſical Sign. It is a tree bearing fruit, and the branches filled with little naked urchins, ſeemingly juſt ripened into life, and crying for ſuccour; beneath, a woman holds up her apron, looking wiſhfully at the children, as if intreating them to jump into her lamp. It belongs to the houſe of a ſworn midwife, and has this inſcription:

"*Vang my, ik zal zoot zyn.*"

In Engliſh,

"Catch me, I'll be a ſweet boy."

Whoever viſits many families during the drawing of the *Lottery*, will be convinced that the puniſhment of the *Wheel* is not aboliſhed in this country!

Mr. Burke, in his treatiſe on the ſublime and beautiful, has a chapter on the ſublime of odours and ſtinks.—M. MIRABEAU's addreſs to the Quakers in the National Aſſembly might be added, as the ſublime of hypocriſy.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

A mill-wright, at Leeds, has invented a machine for the threshing of corn, that is said to answer every purpose of hand labour, at an adequate price; it is worked by two horses to serve it, and the same number to keep it in motion, and shake off the straw.

A few days past a very fortunate circumstance occurred at the Orchard-house, Blackwall: Benjamin Kemp, Esq. breaking up an old ship (formerly a Spaniard, which, when she was taken, had the greatest part of her crew killed) discovered three ingots of gold of considerable weight, which he immediately sent up to the bullion-office, under a strong guard of ship-breakers: It is supposed the above circumstance will increase Mr. Kemp's present wealth, 25 or 30000/. as there have been several smaller ingots found since. She is constantly watched, and not a plank suffered to be moved but in his presence.

PITTSBURGH, April 9.

For two weeks past we have had no accounts of any depredations being committed by the Indians, and from every appearance there are none of them in our neighbourhood. Several parties of volunteers, both from Westmoreland and Alleghany counties, have been scouting on the west side of the Alleghany, but have made no discoveries of any fresh signs.

A company of militia, consisting of 100 men, have been drafted from the four battalions in this county, and are now scouting on the west side of the Alleghany; they are to serve two months, and, no doubt, they will be relieved by an equal number, to be drafted for the same purpose.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated 2d March, 1791.

"This is just to inform that I have received letters from Biscay and Barcelona. The first say, grain must not be thought of this year for Biscay. The second say, about seventy cargoes of wheat have arrived during the last 2 or 3 months, which has entirely stocked that market. Besides large quantities are on the way."

FROM THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

CHARITY A-LA-MODE.

FROM southern climes a wandering vessel came
That from her looks or size small note could claim:
Her freight discharg'd, compell'd in port to stay,
Long by the walls this empty schooner lay;
In vain the Capt. search'd his sapient skull,
And slush'd her masts, and painted up her hull,
No sails to trim, no work but mixing grog,
Pensive he sate, and long'd to heave the log;
In vain he search'd, and stopt up every leak,
And advertis'd his bark from week to week.
All would not do!—the dock was still her fate
Idle the Master, unemployed the Mate;
While, with the tide she lay to rise and fall,
The wharfinger, 'twas thought, would take her all.
At length a man, who had much gold in stock,
One morning fair, came waddling to the dock,
Address'd the Capt. as he pensive sate,
And cry'd "*what say you, friend, wilt take a freight?*"
"Take it! (said Jonas) take it!—that I will
Take it as quick as patient takes a pill;
This idle life's the very worst disease:—
But, let me know your terms, Sir, if you please,"
"*My terms are so and so*" the merchant cry'd.
"What! sixpence less than all the world beside?
What reason can be given, I humbly ask,
That *six-pence* should be clipt from every cask—
Five shillings, trust me, is the usual freight,
And given by every shipper in the State."
"That may be so—the miser said (most cool)
And yet there's *one* exception to the rule.
If you're averse, there's hundreds will agree,
This sixpence sav'd is MEANT FOR CHARITY;
My terms are good—you can't be angry, sure,
Each six-pence squeez'd from you, *shall bless the poor!*"

April 13.

Philadelphia, April 23.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"A society has been lately instituted here, for the promoting of agriculture, the arts and manufactures: It bids fair to be useful, and if the district secretaries are public spirited and active, it will be the means of advancing the general interest, and circulating important information. Exertions have been made to stimulate the legislature to imitate our brethren of Pennsylvania, in roads and inland navigation: These attempts have been but partially successful, but the germ of public spirit is quickening into birth, and I foresee the spirit of emulation operating on our *Dutch Bottoms*. The finances of our state are in a most pleasing situation; exceeding, perhaps the whole political world. The probability of a sufficient fund in the stocks of the United States to yield an interest after all debts are paid, equal to supporting our civil list; this will supercede the necessity of taxation, which may be attended with this inconvenience, that it would be submitted to with reluctance, should it become necessary."

The importation of bread, flour, and Indian corn, the produce of the United States, into Newfoundland, is permitted by the King of Great-Britain in British vessels till the 13th June next.

The present situation of the United States must inspire the mind of every Philantropist with the most pleasing reflection, and the bosom of every patriot with sensations more easily conceived than described.

So great, sudden and compleat a transition from weakness, confusion and discord, to strength order, union and respectability, as this highly favoured country has experienced, is absolutely beyond all parallel in the history of man; and while it forcibly impresses on the mind a powerful conviction of the excellency of a government which in so short a period has produced such astonishing effects, the people of these free states, cannot fully realize their obligations of gratitude to the Supreme Legislature of the Universe, for thus guiding their feet into the paths of "Peace, Liberty, Safety," under the auspices of a free constitution.

Tuesday Evening last, the Hon. Judge Wilson finished a course of 60 Lectures on the study and practice of the law—interspersed with a number of law exercises. The approbation these lectures have received, and the advantages derived to those who have attended them, reflect great honor on the judgment and abilities of Mr. Wilson. We hear that next Winter this excellent plan is to be resumed and prosecuted.

The Canton, Capt. Truxton, is arrived at Martinique, in 3 months and 20 days from Calcutta.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, to a gentleman in this City, dated Jan. 16, 1791.

"The admiralty of this country are endeavoring to collect information with respect to our ship timber, and particularly the live oak. They have applied to Mr. respecting it. Unfortunately the carpenters of the United States are in the habit of employing timber in an unseasoned state. This has already thrown our shipping into discredit which will prevent that art becoming an important addition to our commerce, unless the evil can be remedied by some means or other. Some houses here had ordered ships to be built in America by way of experiment. They have turned out so badly, notwithstanding the cheapness of the first cost, that they have abandoned the prosecution of their object—and this has induced others to follow their example without the expence of an experiment.

"Samples of the sugar of the maple tree refined at New-York, have been sent to several houses here—one of them has conceived such hopes from them, that they intend to send refiners there, and endeavor to introduce this article into the commerce between this place and the United States. I suppose however that it will be some time before enough is made for our own consumption, and that until then it cannot become an article of exportation."

By an extract from the Leyden Gazette of Jan. 7 it appears that all the French Bishops (excepting only the Bishop of Autun) persist in refusing to take the oath lately ordered by the National Assembly. The Assembly refuses to give them any longer time—and thus all the high Clergy, and not a few of the second order also, are upon the point of seeing themselves deprived of all their places, and of all their revenues. A letter from Paris of 15th Feb. says however, that three quarters of the Clergy in the Kingdom have taken the oath. The carnage of Ismael continued for two complete days—that is, there were two days of human slaughter, after all resistance had ceased. Thus was revived the infernal mode of butchering our fellow creatures, which for the honor of modern humanity we were led to hope was totally extinct. But such are the effects of unrestained power, and lawless ambition in every age.

A school for instructing indigent blind persons in music, has lately been instituted at Liverpool in England. Genuine benevolence explores every avenue of human misery, in order to abate its poignancy.

House of Representatives of the United States, Feb. 23

IN the debate on the report of the select committee, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States, of the 14th Feb.

MR. BALDWIN

Made the following remarks: He said he was of opinion, that no person, who was not under the influence of strong passions on this subject, could suppose it possible for Congress to form and pass a navigation law, during the five days that remained of the present session. It cannot be forgotten, said he, that this has been considered in general in this country as one of the greatest, and at the same time, most difficult and perplexed subjects that had ever presented itself to the councils of the country. The difficulties and perplexities which it had occasioned, were among the principal causes, and may almost be said to be the only cause, which brought about our last revolution. He then particularly alluded to the different stages of the progress of this business, as well in the proceedings of the several States, as of the old Congress, and also of the federal convention, which formed the constitution. And with this view of the importance and difficulty of the subject, can this house, he asked, after having been nearly eighteen months in actual session, on other business, which they have supposed more important, expect to be able to take up this, do justice to it, and finish it in five days? He was sure the house was not yet so hardy in managing the difficult affairs of so difficult a government, and could not withold expressions of his surprise to find some gentlemen, whom he had so much respected for their wisdom and moderation, so much engaged in this project.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Gentleman being asked to subscribe to the plan of the Sunday Schools, declined, and gave the following reasons:

1st. Public subscriptions of all kinds are a very unequal and unjust mode of taxation—the wealthy never pay their proportion.

2d. Institutions that the public interest is so essentially connected with, as those of Education, ought not to depend on a casual support.

3d. In this free country, it is laying the foundation of a servile disposition in the rising generation, to make the poor depend on charity for education.

4th. Charitable institutions of this kind, never were, or can be made commensurate to the great object of a universal diffusion of the means of knowledge among the poor; not one tenth part of the poor in any country, where they depend on Charity Schools, ever receive any education at all.

5th. A little Charity will atone for a total neglect on the part of government, in not making that provision, which every dictate of humanity and sound policy urges, should be made by law, to support a general plan of school education.

6th. In this country, the acquisition of a decent competency is within the reach of every person whatever, who duly improves six days in the week—the sabbath therefore ought to be a day of rest to all; but if our children are to work like slaves six days, as the children of the poor are necessitated to do in European countries—and on the seventh are to be confined to the shade of a school, the sabbath will soon, as in the language of scripture, prove a burthen—and religious worship and education become their aversion.

7th. The poorer and middling classes of citizens form the majority in all countries; and in a republican government, ought to have at least, equal influence in society with the rich; this, they never will attain to, so long as they depend on the charity of their opulent neighbors for the education of their children.

8th. There can be no excuse for neglecting the public interest of education; for the means judiciously applied, will always be found adequate to the end, in every country.

The gentleman added, that tho he had no children, yet so fully was he convinced of the importance of diffusing knowledge among all classes, *without distinction*, that he would cheerfully pay his proportion of public taxes for the support of public schools, in which every citizen should have a right to have his children instructed in those branches of learning, essential to all; and this he conceived would be not only the best, but the most economical plan that could be adopted—it had, he said, the test of experience in its favor, at least.

The Empress of Russia rejects the terms which the allied and mediating courts propose as the basis of peace: She says that the cession of the places she has taken, would not be likely to produce a lasting peace; but would occasion bickerings between the two courts.

Other accounts say that the face of affairs on the continent assumes a pacific aspect. The belligerent powers being nearly exhausted, even Catharine herself seems ready to exclaim, *enough!*

The Prince, Bishop of Liege has returned to his principality—he went to the cathedral attended by a pompous train; and after *Te Deum*, the corps, diplomatique, consisting of the ministers of Prussia and Holland, and the *Charges des Affaires* of Vienna and Paris attended to felicitate his highness on his return.

Lately died in England, *William Billings*, aged 122—the last surviving private that served under the great Duke of Marlborough.

The Grandees of the Turkish Empire appear to be desirous of peace with Russia—and have accordingly addressed the Sultana Vilidé begging her influence to induce her son the Emperor to listen to their remonstrances.

An exchange of prisoners has taken place between the Moors and Spaniards.

A new African Company is about being formed in England to trade to the Western coast of that country.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, on the 15th inst. the following Gentlemen were elected members:

CHARLES PETER THUNBERG, Professor of Natural History in the University of Upsal.

NICHOLAS L. BURMANN, M. D. Professor of Botany at Amsterdam.

GEORGE GROSCHE, M. D. Professor of Natural History in the University of Mittauw, Courland.

THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. of Downing, in Flintshire, Great-Britain.

Hon. HENRY KNOX, Esq. Secretary to the United States, for the department of war.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL MAGAW, Secretary.

The 14th inst. the prize of 10,000 dollars was in the Wheel of the Massachusetts Lottery.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17*s.*	pr. £.	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9*s.*		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8*s*11 9*s.*		45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates	15*s*10		80	
Indents	9*s.*		45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12*s*4	15*s.*		do.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Maria, Hopkins, Boston, 10 days.
Sloop Betsy, Hand, Morris-River, 4.
Do. Nancy, Gad, Do. 3.
Schooner Little Sarah, Lowry, Jamaica, 28.
Brig Minerva, Rice, Madeira, 40.
Sloop Friendship, ——— North-Carolina.

Ship Madeira Packet, Capt. Sutton, bound to Madeira, from New-York, is lost near Madeira.

The ADDRESS of the CORPORATION of the City of RICHMOND, Virginia,

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

IF in you the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of Richmond beheld only the chief Magiſtrate of the United States of America, they would indeed feel all that reſpect which is due to the ruler of a free people; but when they contemplate thoſe virtues which have excited the univerſal approbation of your own country, and the admiration of all mankind, they cannot approach you without emotions of veneration too big for utterance——too pleaſing to be ſuppreſſed.

If the voice of the people be the trumpet of the Almighty, the univerſality of that gratitude which pervades every boſom in America, will ever remain an inconteſtible proof of the plaudit of Heaven on the fortitude and wiſdom which ſecured to our common country independence and empire, and which now leads her to wealth and glory.

We well know that to a mind like yours, fraught with benevolence and affection for all mankind, the gratitude and love of the nation which you have ſaved muſt be the beſt and moſt pleaſing reward; yet we are aware that to ſuch a mind nothing could be more painful than that ſervility which would convert the ſentiment of love into the language of adulation; we ſhun therefore the expreſſion of the one, leſt we ſhould incur the imputation of the other; and while we beg leave to congratulate you on the aſtoniſhing ſucceſs which has heretofore attended all your endeavors for promoting the public welfare, we look forward with confidence and joy to the continuance of that adminiſtration, which, through the bleſſing of the Supreme Being, hath been already productive of ſo much general happineſs to the American empire; and we implore that Being, propitiouſly to ſmile on all your future deſigns, to guard and protect you in your intended tour, to grant you every earthly good, and that, when his providence ſhall ſee fit to ſummon you hence, you may be wafted to the regions of eternal happineſs, lamented by men and welcomed by angels.

The PRESIDENT's Reply to the above.

GENTLEMEN,

THE very diſtinguiſhed manner in which you are pleaſed to notice my public ſervices, and to expreſs your regard towards me demands and receives a grateful return.

If to my agency in the affairs of our common country may be aſcribed any of the great advantages which it now enjoys, I am amply and moſt agreeably rewarded in contemplating the happineſs, and receiving the approbation of my fellow citizens, whoſe freedom and felicity are fixed I truſt for ever on an undecaying baſis of wiſdom and virtue.

Among the bleſſings which a gracious providence may be pleaſed to beſtow on the people of America, I ſhall behold with peculiar pleaſure, the proſperity of your city, and the individual happineſs of its inhabitants.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 14.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

SIR,

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of the Corporation of Frederickſburg, are happy in this opportunity of tendering you the ſincere and unanimous congratulations of the citizens, on your arrival in this town.

The inhabitants of Frederickſburg, Sir, as they can boaſt the firſt acquaintance with your virtues, claim a peculiar pleaſure in teſtifying to the world, your exalted merit; and in joining with the reſt of America, to expreſs their entire approbation of your conduct through life; which has been ſo productive of bleſſings to its citizens.

The long and fatiguing journey you have undertaken, will further manifeſt your unremitted attachment to that country, whoſe obligations to you can be better felt than deſcribed; and we truſt will not only influence the preſent generation, to admire public and private virtues, from your example, but teach your ſucceſſors how to watch over the welfare of this extenſive Union.

We have the fulleſt confidence in Divine Benevolence, that the Diſpoſer of all good will be graciouſly pleaſed long to continue you in health, and reward you here and hereafter, with bleſſings adequate to your merit, which he alone can give.

I have the honor to be,
In behalf of the Corporation,
With ſentiments of eſteem, and reſpect,
Your moſt obedient,
And very humble ſervant,
WILLIAM HARVEY, MAYOR.

To which the PRESIDENT made the following reply.

To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMON-COUNCIL of the Corporation of FREDERICKSBURG.

GENTLEMEN,

AT all times flattered by the eſteem, and grateful for the good wiſhes of my fellow-citizens, I am particularly ſo, when, to my reſpect for their public worth, is united the endearments of private acquaintance.

In this regard, I have the pleaſure to receive your congratulatory addreſs on my arrival in Frederickſburg, and, thanking you with ſincerity for the ſentiments it expreſſes, I deſire to aſſure you of the affectionate gratitude which they inſpire.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.

JOHN WESLEY.

On Tueſday evening died, of a gradual decay, the Rev. John Weſley, in the 88th year of his age.

This extraordinary man was born in the year 1703, at Epworth, a village in Lincolnſhire, of which place his father, Samuel Weſley, was Rector.

At a proper age, John was ſent to Chriſt Church College, Oxford. About 1725 he was elected Fellow of Lincoln College. In 1729, he joined a ſociety of fellow ſtudents in private devotion, and from this his ſpiritual career may be dated. In 1735, he embarked for Georgia, in order to convert the Indians, but returned to England in 1737, where Mr. Whitfield had commenced the work of reformation. In 1738 he viſited Count Zinzendorff, at Hernhuth in Germany, the chief of the Moravians. We find him in England again in the following year, and on April 2, he preached his firſt *field ſermon* at Briſtol, from which time his diſciples have continued to encreaſe. He remained the reſt of his days in this kingdom, travelling through every part of it, and eſtabliſhing congregations in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

In 1750 he married a Lady, who died in 1781—by her he has no children.

Mr. Weſley's income was prodigious, not leſs than 10,000l. a year; but out of that he appropriated no more to his own uſe than was ſufficient to ſupply the neceſſaries of life. The money went to build chapels, and pay his preachers throughout the kingdom.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the *Lady Walterſtorf*, from London, *Manchester* and *Adriana* from Liverpool, and the *Birmingham Packet* from Briſtol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms.——☞ On hand for ſale, a few hogſheads of OLD JAMES's RIVER TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 eptm

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 17,

Third Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

☞ A few New-York LOTTERY TICKETS come to hand, for ſale.

To be diſpoſed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In the HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ITALIAN LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;

Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *A Catalogue is left at the Book-Store of Meſſrs* RICE and CO. *Market-Street, where further particulars may be learned.*

FOR SALE,
In the City of New-Brunſwick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almoſt new, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the Houſe. Said Houſe is thirty-four feet ſquare has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the ſame, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made eaſy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in ſaid city, or the ſubſcriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not ſold, to be rented from 1ſt day of May next.

NOTIFICATION.

Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, being neceſſarily abſent from the city, his Excellency the GOVERNOR hath thought proper to authoriſe me to diſcharge the Duties of that Office until his return:—

NOTICE is therefore given, to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of ſaid City, the Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, that they are to meet and exerciſe under their reſpective Officers on the following Days, *viz.*

Firſt Battalion on the 2d Day of May next,
Second Battalion on the 3d of do.
Third Battalion on the 4th of do.
Fourth Battalion on the 5th of do.
Fifth Battalion on the 6th of do.
Sixth Battalion on the 9th of do.
Seventh Battalion on the 10th of do.

ELEAZER OSWALD, Lieutenant,
pro tem. of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1791.

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.*

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

APRIL 22.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS pr. lb.	6½d
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	33s
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	10d
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	40l 42l
——Pearl,	52l 53l
Arrack pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d
Brandy, common,	8s
——Cogniac	9s
Braziletto, pr. ton.	16l
Bricks pr. M	35s
Bread, ſhip pr. cwt.	17s 18s6
Ditto, pilot	35s
Ditto, ſmall water	40s 45s
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz.	10s6
—— pr. bbl.	37s
BOARDS: Oak pr.M feet,	4l10s 4l18s
BOARDS: Merch. pine	5l
BOARDS: Sap, do.	3l
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.	2l 10s
BOARDS: Cedar	5l
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.	
Brimſtone in rolls pr. cwt.	27s
BEEF: Iriſh pr. bbl.	——
BEEF: Boſton	55s
BEEF: Country	45s
Butter pr. lb.	14d
——in kegs	9d
Cedar, red timber pr. foot	2s2s6d
Chocolate pr. lb.	12d
Coal pr. buſhel	1s 6d
Coffee pr. lb.	1s 2d
Cinnamon	18s 20s
Caſſia	5s
Cheeſe, Engliſh	1s 5d
——— Country	6d 7½d
CANDLES: Sper. pr. lb.	3s3d 3s6d
CANDLES: Wax	3s
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax	12d
CANDLES: Mould, tallow	10½d
CANDLES: Dipped	9½d
Cotton	1s 9d
Currants	15 25
Cloves	10s
Copperas pr. cwt.	15s 17s6d
Cordage	60s 62s6d
Cocoa	62s6d 67s6d
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	80s
——Ravens	67s 72s 6d
Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl.	37s6
——Common,	35s6d
——Bur middlings, beſt	34s
——Middlings	26s
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	9s6d 12s
Flax pr. lb.	9d
Fuſtic pr. ton,	135s 150s
Feathers pr. lb.	2s 10d
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	5s
Glue, pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l
Ginger, whiteface	52s6d
Ditto, common	50s
Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9d
Ginſeng,	2s 2d
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. quarter caſk,	30s
Ditto, fine glazed	35s6d
Gin, Holland, pr. gall.	6s
Do. pr. caſe,	33s
GRAIN: Wheat pr. buſh	7s 6d
GRAIN: Rye	5s
GRAIN: Oats	1s8d 2s6d
GRAIN: Indian corn	2s7d
GRAIN: Barley	4s 9d
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3d
GRAIN: Buckwheat	2s6
Hemp, pr. ton,	50l 56l
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	5l 6l
Herrings, pr. bbl.	22s 6d
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9d 10d
Hops	2s
Indigo, French,	10s
——Carolina	3s 7s
Irons, ſad pr. cwt.	50s
IRON: Caſtings	28s
IRON: Bar pr. ton,	29l 30l
IRON: Pig	10l
IRON: Sheet	65l
IRON: Nail rods	36l
Junk, pr. cwt.	30s 40s
Lard, hogs	9d 10d
Lead in pigs	40s 42s 6d
——in bars	45s 50s
Lead, white	75s 80s
——red	50s
Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	1s 2d 1s 4d
Lignum vitæ pr. ton	42s 45s
Logwood	7l 5s 8l
Meal, Indian, pr. bbl.	17s
——Rye	25s
Mackarel, beſt	63s
——Common	30s 58s 6d
Mace pr. lb.	70s
Muſtard	2s 4d
Madder, beſt	15d 18d
Molaſſes pr. gall.	2s8d
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	14s
Maſt ſpars	2s 6d 6s
Mahogany	8d 10d
Nutmegs pr. lb.	6s 6d
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—	8d 8½d 9d
OIL: Linſeed, pr. gall.	3s 9d
OIL: Train	1s 10d 2s
OIL: Spermaceti	3s 7d
OIL: Whale	1s 10d 2s
OIL: Olive	6s 6d
OIL: Ditto pr. caſe	28s 30s
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box,	52s6d 60s
OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles	28s
Oak timber pr. ton	40s
Porter in caſks, pr. gall.	2s
——London, pr. doz.	12s6d 15s
Porter, American pr. doz.	12s
Pitch, pr. bbl.	17s9
Pork, Burlington,	77s6d
——Lower county	73s
——Carolina	60s
Peas, Albany	7s6d
Pepper, pr. lb.	2s6d
Pimento	1s 4d
Rice pr. cwt.	22s6
Roſin pr. bbl.	20s
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	57s6d
Ditto pr. jar	3s
Ditto pr. box	35s
RUM: Jamaica pr. gall.	5s6d
RUM: Antigua	5s
RUM: Windward	4s4d
RUM: Barbadoes	3s9 4s
RUM: Country, N. E.	3s 3d
RUM: Taffia	2s4d 2s6d
Saſſafras pr. ton	45s 60s
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	4l 10s
Sulphur, flour	40s 41s
Shot	52s6
STEEL: German pr. cwt.	65s 70s
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered	75s
STEEL: American pr. ton	40l 45l
STEEL: Crowley's pr. fag.	82s6d
Snake root pr. lb.	1s 6d 2s8d
Soap, Common	5d 6d
——Brown	6d
——Caſtile	10d½
Starch	7d
Snuff	1s6d 2s4d 3s6d
Spermaceti, refined,	3s
Sail Cloth, Engliſh, pr. yard,	1s6d 2s2d
———Boſton, No. I.	2s3d
———— No. II.	2s2d
——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.	90s
SUGAR: Lump, pr. lb.	1s4d
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined	1s5d
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.	1s10½d
SUGAR: Havannah, white	9d
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,	8½d
SUGAR: Muſcovada, pr. cwt.	60s78s
Spirits Turpentine pr. gall.	4s
SALT: Allum pr. buſh.	2s
SALT: Liverpool	2s 2d
SALT: Cadiz	1s10d
SALT: Liſbon	2s 2d
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	90s 100s
Do. LO. & red C. do.	6l 6l5s
Shingles, ſhort, p. M.	17s 20s
———long dreſſed	90s 100s
Scantling, heart,	90s 150s
——Sap	42s 45s
STAVES: Pipe pr. 1200 pieces	12l
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead	7l 5s
STAVES: R. O. do.	5l 5s
STAVES: Leogan	5l 15s
STAVES: Barrel	4l 15s
STAVES: Heading	8l 10s
SKINS: Otter, beſt pr. piece	30s
SKINS: Minks	1s6d 3s
SKINS: Fox, grey	2s6d 5s
SKINS: ——red	4s 8s8
SKINS: Martins	3s
SKINS: Fiſhers	2s6d 5s
SKINS: Bears	12s6d 25s
SKINS: Racoons	2s 4s
SKINS: Muſk-rats	9d 1s6d
SKINS: Beaver, pr. lb.	5s 10s
SKINS: Deer, in hair	1s6d 2s3d
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	9s
——Carolina, 32 gall.	11s
Turpentine	19s 22s6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new beſt	30s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———inferior	23s 25s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old	35s 38s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock	23s6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland	40s 60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark	20s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf	20s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore	15s 16s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new	23s 25s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old	30s
TEAS: Hyſon pr. lb.	7s 8s9d
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,	4s 4s 6d
TEAS: Souchong,	3s6d 7s
TEAS: Congo,	3s 4d 3s 9d
TEAS: Bohea,	2s 7d
Tallow, refined	8½d
Tin pr. box,	100s
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	4s 4s 6d
Vermillion,	8s6 10s
Varniſh,	2s 6d
WINE: Madeira, pr. pipe	40l 75l
WINE: Liſbon	37l
WINE: Teneriffe	20l 10s 30l
WINE: Fayal pr. gall.	3s
WINE: Port pr. pipe	36l 40l
WINE: Ditto pr. gall.	7s
WINE: Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	30s
WINE: Claret	30s 45s
WINE: Sherry pr. gall.	6s9d 9s
WINE: Malaga	5s 6s
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	2s
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	2s3d
———ſhort, pr. lb.	1s

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days,	69
Ditto 60 days	71
Ditto 30 days	72
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	2s 11d 3s
30 days	3s 1d
France, 60 days, pr. 5 liv.	6s 8d
30 days	6s 8d

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennſylvania and Jerſey Paper Money,

And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.